

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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SCHOOLING FOR ALASKA.

Among the passengers on the steamer *Humboldt*, which sailed from San Francisco Aug. 10, for Alaska, was Mrs. L. C. Howland, a Boston woman, and a recent graduate of Harvard Annex. She is accompanied by her husband and father-in-law. Mrs. Howland is aware that juvenile students are scarce in Dawson, so she will look for pupils among the miners. She carries the frame and all the material for a schoolhouse, ready to be put together, with books, slates, charts, and other supplies. Her husband will run a steamboat on the Yukon.

MISS ANTHONY'S CHILDHOOD.

Among the entertaining reminiscences that were told that week in the Berkshire hills, Miss Anthony recalled the fact that her mother and aunt boarded all the mill girls between them in the old times. She said: "When my mother's third baby was born, the eldest being then three years old, her share of boarders was eleven, and her only help was a thirteen-year-old girl, who assisted nights and mornings and went to school during the day." In view of the amount of hard work done by the women, there was something comic in the remark made by Miss Anthony's grandfather, looking discontentedly at her father's bevy of daughters: "Why, Dan'l, thee's got gals enough around thee to impoverish a nation!" He regarded girls as a source of expense, and called every ribbon a "poverty blossom."

There was one mill girl, Sally Ann, who was particularly deft and intelligent. If any of the machinery got tangled up, and the overseer could not fix it, he would always go to her and say: "Sally Ann, you come and straighten this out, and I will attend to your work meanwhile." Little Susan was puzzled by the fact that Sally Ann did not get nearly so much pay as the overseer. She said to her father: "If Sally Ann knows the most, why don't you make Sally Ann the overseer?" In those days it never occurred to any one that it was possible to make a woman an overseer.

"This movement means that the position should be given to the most competent person, whether man or woman. That is all there is of it," said Miss Anthony, in her address before the Berkshire Historical Society.

She showed us over the house where

she was born, about a mile from the old Anthony homestead, and pointed out the garret where she had played, and the brook behind the house where her mother used to wash the children, and the meadows through which, at six years old, she and her brother used to "cut across" on their way to school, and go into the marshes and get sweet flag and spice root.

Miss Anthony described her grandmother as "a little woman with snapping black eyes." When the girls were leaving home, the grandmother would come out with her apron full of specked apples for them. "We always ate the specked apples first. That is the difference between people who are thrifty and people who are not thrifty," said Miss Anthony. "Not a rotten apple was ever allowed in all those great bins. After grandmother had given us plenty of fruit, grandfather would come out with a cheese, and say to her: 'Lucy, I'll heave in this cheese; I guess it'll come in handy,' and so the young people would go off laden with good things."

One evening, sitting around the fire, Miss Anthony gave the assembled friends and relatives the history of her offers of marriage. A number of Quaker widowers and other eligible suitors had tried to persuade her into matrimony, but without success. It was not because she was a man-hater, as opponents of equal rights suppose. She confessed that she had several times experienced "the tender passion." "But," she said, "it always happened that the men I wanted were those I could not get, and those who wanted me I wouldn't have."

One brief remark touched all who heard it. As we were starting off on some expedition, the yard was full of carriages, and somebody said it looked like a funeral. Miss Anthony said, "When it is a funeral, remember that I want there should be no tears. Pass on, and go on with the work." May it be long before we have occasion to recall those words!

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

WOMEN'S CIVIC WORK.

Writing of "The Civic Outlook" in the August *Arena*, Henry Randall Waite, Ph. D., says of women's work in civics:

The growth of organizations directed by women, wholly or chiefly devoted to reforms in civic conditions, has been paralleled by hardly any popular movement of recent years. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, although hardly more than a juvenile among other great organizations, is second to few of them in its potentiality for good. Women's clubs are found everywhere, and, wherever found, for the most part represent a serious purpose to find and apply right remedies to existing civic and social evils. The Federation of Women's Clubs brings all these local movements into harmonious effort for the upbuilding of unselfish

patriotism in the community, and the highest virtue in the home. The National Health Protective Association, whose second annual meeting was recently held in Philadelphia, has already made a record for itself, through its branches in many cities, which evidences not only a reason for its existence, but the capacity and success which women have brought to the solution of some of the most important problems of city life, such as protection from contagious diseases, the supply of pure water and pure milk, the prevention of food adulterations, improvements in tenement conditions, provisions affecting the health of working people, attention to the sick children of the very poor, and a score of equally important matters. In the same city was also held, shortly after the meeting of the Health Protective Association, the Triennial Convention of Working Women's Societies. This gathering of earnest women was notable for the keenness which its members brought to the discussion of questions affecting the interests of working women, and the sincerity of their desire to reach only just conclusions.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE contributed an article on "Coöperative Housekeeping" to the June-July number of the Boston *Cooking School Magazine*.

MISS GRACE E. DODGE, of New York, the founder of working girls' clubs, is spending the summer at Bar Harbor. Miss Dodge is very busy with plans for educational work.

MRS. F. C. KIMBALL, of the Commonwealth Bicyclists of Boston, and Mrs. Etta Hodders, of New York, were among the wheelmen who rode from Jersey City to Philadelphia, August 4. They had no difficulty in braving the weather and making the 100 mile run.

MISS HELEN GOULD's recent gift of \$5,000 to Bishop Vincent will enable him to erect a building which he has long wanted at Chautauqua. The structure is to be called the Hall of Christ, and will be used as a gallery and repository for sacred art and literature. It will be the most attractive building on the grounds.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH, of Cambridge City, Ind., has been selected by the Minnesota State Board of Regents, to have charge of the work of establishing a young women's department at the Agricultural School of that State. Mrs. Meredith has been owner and manager for many years of one of the most successful stock farms in the State.

MRS. WARREN NEAL, of Neal, Mich., was recently appointed Deputy Game Warden for Grand Traverse County, by State Warden Osborne. Mrs. Neal is a small woman, just past 40 years of age, and is described as being full of energy and pluck. She says she longed for this office, and accepted it because she wanted to see the fish and game in her county protected, and the men seemed utterly incapable of enforcing the laws.

REST.

BY HENRIETTA R. ELIOT.

"What shall you do this summer?"

"Nothing!" I stanchly said;

"Neither books, nor study, nor lectures,
Shall claim my tired head.

"I shall lie at length in the sunlight
And count the pine-tree plumes,
And fill my senses with silence,
And the odor of clover blooms.

"I shall stand and stare, like the cattle,
At the rim of the earth and sky,
Or sit in the lengthening shadows,
And see the sweet days die.

"I shall watch the leaping squirrels,
And the patient, creeping ants,
And learn the ways of wee wood-folk
In their unmolested haunts.

"And perchance, in the hush that follows
The struggle to be wise,
Some Truth which was coy beforetime
May take me by surprise!"

—New Unity.

BOSTON WORKING GIRLS.

Hundreds of girls in Boston earn a living by tending in stores, serving as bookkeepers and cashiers. These girls work from 8.30 in the morning to 5.30 in the afternoon; the day in summer being half an hour shorter; and those who are employed during the entire year are allowed the usual two weeks' vacation. The salaries of these girls range from \$5 to \$15 a week. A fair average for saleswomen is \$7 a week, and for bookkeepers \$12. Cashiers receive about the same pay as the salesgirls. It is rarely that \$15 is reached, though it sometimes is in the case of expert bookkeepers, and it is also rarely that a store pays its girls less than \$5 a week. Many of these girls live in the family home, paying a nominal sum for their board; others take rooms and get their food at a restaurant, often preparing breakfasts in their own room, to save expense; and others take board regularly in some boarding houses whose rates are within their slender means, or if they are so fortunate as to find such a place, in a private family. A large number board at the Young Women's Christian Association, either in Berkeley or Warrenton Streets, and others at the Girls' Friendly Home, the boarding house connected with the Girls' Friendly Society of the Episcopal Church. The girls in the latter named place have nice homes at a small price, and as a certain amount of laundry is included in the price for board, and the houses are within easy walking distance from the parts of the city in which most of the large shops are situated, they have few outside expenses, and are able to dress neatly and well on what is left after living expenses are paid, and in some cases, where the girls are of a thrifty turn and have steady employment, they are able to lay up a little for the "rainy day" which every one seems to anticipate.

Some of these girls have learned the value of coöperation, and by combining forces they have made comfortable and pretty homes for themselves where they are quite independent and live in a fascinating fashion. In most cases, one will have a mother, an aunt, or an elder

sister so situated that she can keep house for them, and give her labor in return for the home and a small stipend. Little households like this are constantly growing up in the modest apartment houses in the city, and in the pretty cottages in the suburbs, and the girls constituting them are very happy and contented. One girl, in describing the way she lives now, and contrasting it with the dull, dreary life in a boarding house, said: "If I only had bread to eat, it would taste sweeter under my own roof than the most elaborate dinner in a boarding house." This girl voiced the opinion of all others who have tried both ways of living. Every woman likes a home, a place that she can call her own, that represents her individuality and her interests; that gives her opportunity for freedom, and lets her down from a constant sacrifice to the conventions. She likes a place, be it ever so small, that she can fit to suit herself, that she can make a reflection of her ingenuity, an exponent of her taste. She cannot get this in the boarding house, and she can only approximate it in lodgings. But in a home all her taste finds expression, and in her freedom she is happy. It is an economy of money and nerves alike, and both these need to be saved, the nerves, perhaps, more than the other, since if the nerves fail the money will be sure to fail, too, for the worker cannot go on with the vital forces exhausted. And that is why the sensible working girls are becoming disciples of the gospel of coöperation.—*Boston Transcript*.

WOMEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The result of a civil service examination of young women last week at Albany, for "fitness" as candidates for the position of stenographer in the State Excise Department, suggests, as Commissioner Lyman has said, the advisability of bringing to bear upon the cases of women aspirants for the public service some more considerate method in the detail of procedure. It was plain to those who knew these candidates and observed the examination, that twenty out of twenty-eight failed to secure the necessary rating of 35 or over, not through lack of knowledge or preparation, but because of sheer nervousness, which incapacitated them for doing their best.

The physician in attendance testifies that in nearly all the applicants this nervous agitation was accompanied by an abnormally high pulse, ranging between 90 and 140, with only a few below 100; while in a recent examination of men for special agents the record was from 68 to 90. In addition, a number of the young women have themselves asserted that they were too much "rattled" by the situation to do justice to themselves.

The prevalence of this disconcerting nervousness, especially among women placed in unusual situations like competitive examinations, is well known. It will, of course, be held by many that this has nothing to do with the case; that when women enter the lists with men, demanding equal opportunities in the matter of appropriate employment, they must accept all the conditions as they find them, and

not "plead the baby act" in case of failure.

While admitting that this is not barren of force, it is still the language of the professional politician rather than of the man. It is with the State as with society, on which the State is based. When it ceases to concede anything on the ground of sex, it begins a course of brutalization which is neither desirable nor safe. We are not prepared to say what the remedy should be, but we believe, with the State Commissioner, that some means can and should be devised that will enable the women seeking the public service to do their best—as the men do under existing conditions.

Give the girls a fair chance. Pit their brains against those of the men, and make no concession. But let us make some allowance for the nerves, since we cannot legislate the pulse down to the normal.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Phebe Apperson Hearst has been appointed by Governor Budd a regent of the State University, vice Colonel C. F. Crocker, deceased. This is the first time a lady has ever been appointed on the board. Her appointment was asked for by the women graduates of the University. Their petition set forth that in the various courses at the State University there are at present nearly 500 women, 400 of these being undergraduates. Also that "all women's colleges have women on their governing boards, and Cornell and Boston Universities, among coeducational institutions, have found such representation necessary." Mrs. Hearst, widow of the late Senator George Hearst, has long evinced a strong interest in education, and the University of California is indebted to her generosity in many ways. In 1891 she made provisions for eight \$300 scholarships for worthy young women, binding herself to pay that sum during her lifetime, and providing for a perpetual fund after death. The qualifications for the scholarships are noble character and high aims, it being understood that without the assistance thus given, the University course would in each case be impossible. These scholarships have been of inestimable help to worthy young girls struggling for higher education. Such benevolence has aided the cause of coeducation materially, both in a practical and moral sense. In 1896 Mrs. Hearst offered to pay a university agent to secure plans for university buildings by international competition. The best artists, architects, and landscape gardeners in the world are now engaged in work preliminary to the great competition. To obtain these plans will cost in the aggregate \$20,000. Furthermore, Mrs. Hearst offered \$250,000 for the erection of a mining building, as one of the twenty-eight buildings in this suggested general plan of the ideal university, in honor of the deceased Senator Hearst. In the present year this lady has made donations of additional buildings to be provided for in the plans. A fund of about \$4,000,000 has already been pledged by citizens of California, and the rest of the money will be raised by annual State appropriations.

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME.

Grandma came home from the last meeting for the season of her club, full of a new idea.

The lecturer of the afternoon had declared that electricity now takes the place of steam, water, gas and compressed air, for while it acts as a motive power, as do all these, it also supplies light at the same time, without any waste of material or extra expense. It can do many things about the house for which neither water, gas, nor steam could be used as easily or as cheaply. It takes only a small electric motor to run a sewing-machine, and Grandma declared she had serious thoughts of buying one for the piles of sewing needed each spring and fall for her great brood of grandchildren.

But what seemed to please her most were the curling tongs in an electric heater. A wire runs from this heater, which is made of a coil of silver wire, and can be attached to the electric lamp socket with no trouble at all. The electricity heats the coil, into which are slipped the tongs, and in a very short time are heated. There is no smoke or smell, but the arrangement is as neat and dainty as possible.

Of course the electric fans were mentioned. They are now becoming a necessary adjunct of my lady's chamber, and one kind-hearted and thoughtful woman of Grandma's acquaintance has placed one in her kitchen, that the cook may have the benefit of it during the warm weather.

A little electric stove for making a cup of tea, a Welsh rarebit, lobster à la Newburg, or any of those dainty dishes women delight to concoct and men to devour, Grandma said, was ever so much better than a chafing dish, for there was none of that disagreeable, dangerous alcohol to bother with, and no fear of a minor conflagration, as sometimes occurs if one happens to spill the volatile liquid. The electric stove is neatly heated by means of a neat little wire, and a child can use it.

Electric foot-warmers are not necessary during hot weather, but everybody is liable to be ill and need hot applications. In place of the rubber hot-water bottle, which sometimes springs a leak at the most unfortunate moment, one can have an electric pad that can be heated by a wire attached to the electric lamp socket which is found in almost every one's room now-a-days. People have been known to heat flannels for hot applications by wrapping them about the electric lamp, but this pad is a great deal better and more convenient, and its cost is not large.

But when Grandma began to talk about what electricity had done for the kitchen she waxed eloquent, and hoped the day would come when every woman could have electrical cooking utensils.

"Think of ironing in summer," she said, "without a bit of heat in the room and no changing of flatirons, for the wire concealed in the iron keeps it hot all the time. Why, it would be no work at all to do a big ironing easily and comfortably. Then the frying and stew pans, the tea-kettle that boils without a bit of fire. I declare," she said, "it seems as if the millennium for women had arrived, and

part at least of the vexed servant girl question had been solved, for no one need grumble at occasionally cooking by wire, without heat, dust or smoke."

Grandma stopped, for she was out of breath, and then the subject was taken up by one of the male members of the family.

"I suppose this electricity is new to you women folks," he said, "and really I didn't know it could be used for so many little things about the house. You didn't mention the electric bells, Grandma; I suppose they are too common to be noticed. But just think how much we use electricity and don't even think of it. In the first place, I ride down town in an electric car, go up to my office in an elevator run by electricity, press an electric button to call a boy, and cool my room with an electric fan, said room being lighted by an incandescent lamp, while, of course, I use the telephone 40 times a day. But, after all, these common uses of captured lightning are but a small part of what is now done with it in the mechanical world, for whose benefit many million dollars' worth of electrical machinery are made yearly. Some of the largest factories in the country are now supplied with electric motors to move their vast machinery—this not only for large appliances like great hydraulic presses, but for delicate drills and polishing wheels. It seems adapted to all such purposes. It also drives looms, spindles, and carding machines. In fact, the current, by means of a little wire, can be put almost anywhere, and takes up almost no room. In the way of lighting, the decorative effects produced by electricity are beautiful. Especially is this seen in out-of-doors decorations, when many colored lamps gleam among the foliage. On the stage, marvellous scenes are produced by a multiplicity of electric lights, that were never imagined in days gone by. Why, even the costumes of dancers are enhanced by tiny electric sparks that are more brilliant than diamonds.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Mrs. Seddon, wife of the premier of New Zealand, was among the honored visitors to Queen Victoria's Jubilee. While they were in London she gave her opinion of the success of woman suffrage in that colony. Mrs. Seddon had been herself opposed to woman suffrage, and it was not until after it had been approved by experience that she changed her mind. The votes of women have for two elections aided in keeping in power the Liberal party, which gave them the ballot. Mrs. Seddon says that there has been no disturbance or unpleasantness of any sort at the polls, no discord of family, and no attempt on the part of priests or ministers to manipulate the women's vote. Those formerly opposed to woman suffrage are now eager to record their votes, and women attend political meetings as well as men. They ask questions of candidates, make speeches, move resolutions, etc., and the majority of them are temperance advocates.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

The women of Washingtonville, N. J., voted at the school meeting, recently, with surprising results. Washingtonville is a part of the school district of North Plainfield. There were two factions, one desiring a larger schoolhouse, and the other preferring to retain the present

inadequate accommodations. Constable George Stewart was the leader of the latter party. At the meeting he expected to have a majority with him. The opposition surprised him by bringing their wives. The law provides that women may vote on school appropriations, and a site for a new school was voted, worth \$1,000, and it was decided to build a structure costing \$2,000. Stewart and his friends were unable to bring in voters enough to defeat this action. Another meeting will be held, at which the vote may be reconsidered. It is reported that every woman in the district will be on hand to vote.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

All over the State, so far as reports have been received, women have voted in large numbers at the school elections. On July 26, there was a special election at College Point, Long Island, to decide upon a site for a new school building. For the first time in the history of the place the women cast their ballots, and by their numerous votes carried several desirable improvements.

At the regular school elections, which took place last week, an unprecedented number of women appeared and took part in the proceedings at the meetings, and the next day exercised that right of suffrage for which it has been asserted that they did not care. At Glenham, Dutchess County, there was much excitement over a proposition to cut down the salary of the principal of the school. The leading ladies of the place opposed this measure and took an active part in the effort to elect a trustee who would represent their views, many of them soliciting votes, so that on the day of the election, the whole village was animated with the groups of women and men making their way to the polls.

At Babylon the women voted in good numbers, and elected a desirable woman as a trustee. Throughout the Long Island counties a large vote was cast by women.

As a rule the women seem to have largely controlled the elections; but whether they have anywhere carried the day or not, they have shown that women do value the privilege of school suffrage. *L. D. Blake in Woman's Journal.*

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. L. K. Burke is the one woman member of the committee of one hundred appointed by Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, to draft a new municipal charter, and to nominate a board of freeholders.

Miss Sarah J. Eddy is at Bristol Ferry, R. I., where she has built a charming summer home. She has given her place the Indian name of Winnetka, signifying "Pleasant Land."

The Women's Amateur Golf Championship of the United States will be played on the grounds of the Essex County Club, Manchester-by-the Sea, Mass., on Tuesday, August 24, and the three following days, under the rules of the United States Golf Association.

A beautiful reproduction of the statue of Athena, which was recently remade from scattered parts, and is now recognized as a copy of Phidias's statue on the Acropolis at Athens, is a striking feature of the cover design of *The Outlook's* educational number for August. The curious story of the reconstruction of the statue is told in a brief article.

Mrs. Emma Moore Scott has prepared and published a Hindustani Tune Book, designed to give a plain accompaniment to the various airs sung in the missions of North India. This is the first attempt to harmonize these tunes. Owing to the peculiarities of native Indian music, the book represents an enormous work through years, and will be monumental.

The club women of Denver, Col., have organized a Local Biennial Board to prepare for the biennial convention of the General Federation, which will meet in their city next summer. Mrs. James B. Grant, president of the Board, is the granddaughter of one governor and the wife of another, and is one of the most prominent women in the social and club life of Denver. She is described as graceful, yet commanding, with a sweet and gracious personality and a kindness of disposition which endears her to all. Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, chairman of the Press Committee, writes concerning the work and personality of the Biennial Board and the activity of club women. She says:

The Denver clubs all do something. None devote their energies wholly to literary or social pleasures. They have a great many papers, but there is no danger of their being "papered to death," because they balance the essays with practical work. The amount of work—charitable, philanthropic, reformatory, political, public, or semi-public—which Denver women get through with in the course of a year is something remarkable. And wherever you find a woman in a position of honor, trust, or influence, you may be pretty sure that she is a well-known club woman.

In Denver there are women upon the school board; on the State boards of charities and corrections and pardons; on the boards of management of the State Agricultural College, the State Home for Dependent Children, the State Normal School, the State Industrial School for Girls; filling the offices of State and county superintendents of public instruction; on the medical staff of the county hospital; and in scores of other positions of public importance. Without exception these women are loyal club members. The presence of women taking so active a part in public life imparts a vitality and an interest to the clubs.

TEN THOUSAND WOMEN SLAVES IN CALIFORNIA.

For years it has been well known that most of the Chinese women in California are slaves, brought to this country by their owners and devoted to purposes of prostitution. These poor creatures are bought and sold like cattle, and are absolutely deprived of personal liberty.

A "Chinese Society of English Education," composed of Americans and Christianized Chinamen, has recently been making efforts to stop the further importation of these unfortunates, who are brought in by their owners nominally as their wives and daughters, but who are really imported as merchandise. A test case has recently been made on the exclusion of Kan Kam Oi, a girl detained on board the steamship *China* pending an investigation. It is claimed that she was born in San Francisco, and therefore entitled to return.

The efforts of the attorney for those who desire to have the girl landed were entirely devoted to denouncing the Chinese Society of English Education, which has interested itself in the matter and which has obtained the proof regarding the girl's Chinese birth and parentage. As the collector is not empowered to administer an oath, all the testimony was simply statements from the witnesses, and wide latitude was permitted in the matter of asking leading questions, of which the attorney was not slow to take advantage. He made strong statements regarding the character of the men who composed the membership of the society, and claimed that they were well known as blackmailers, who had no other object for forming the society than to wring money out of slave-dealers and houses of evil repute.

Collector Jackson demanded proof of these assertions, and said that they must confine themselves to this point and to the identification of the house where the child was said to have been born.

Meanwhile the Chinese population, inspired by leading merchants interested in the infernal traffic, has become violently aroused. A powerful secret society, the "Highbinders" of Chinatown, has issued a proclamation warning twelve of the Chinese members of the Society for English Education that "Your dying day is surely at hand." This means that these twelve men are to be assassinated for their participation in the effort to break up the system of compulsory female prostitution.

The *San Francisco Call* has published highly sensational stories of the rescue of several of the Chinese girls held in slavery, and of the torture of their companions with hot irons to compel them to reveal how the fugitives escaped. The editor says:

In the proclamation of warning the Highbinders state plainly that their object is to revenge themselves upon those Chinese who have assisted in the work of maintaining American law and protecting Chinese girls from a life of degradation and misery. They say that the effort to prevent the landing of Chinese women imported for immoral purposes causes the Highbinders to lose the "blood money" they would have obtained from the

brothel keepers. Therefore they propose to kill those Chinamen who have interfered with the profits of their trade. This is their proclamation. It has been made boldly. Is American law powerless in the face of it?

The leaders in the Chinese Mission work in San Francisco are vigorously circulating a petition to be sent to President McKinley, asking him to request Congress to appoint a commission to investigate the horrors of human slavery that are perpetrated by those who hold Chinese girls in bondage. This petition, after reciting the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, declares that there is now in this city and California a condition of slavery under which "more than one thousand women are held in bondage, bought and sold as chattels, and kept in involuntary servitude. These slaves are scourged, beaten, tortured, and even killed by their owners in defiance of the laws. The number of these slaves is annually recruited by importations from China in violation of the exclusion act." If the President acts on this petition, Congress will surely appoint a commission to ascertain what Federal officials are responsible for this illicit traffic, which means such large profit to the Chinese slave dealers. In San Francisco alone it is estimated that eight hundred women and girls are held as slaves. Throughout the State there are at least two hundred more women whom only death can release from bondage.

We hope that the agitation, thus hopefully begun, will not be allowed to die out until every Chinese woman is protected in her personal liberty. But it is extremely difficult to deal with men who have no respect whatever for women or for truth, and who are living in this country without homes or families. And it is equally difficult to protect women who have never been taught to protect themselves, and who are absolutely at the mercy of the worst elements of society, both Chinese and American.—H. B. B. in *Woman's Journal*.

IN NEW YORK.

The women who have been appointed by the Board of Education in New York City as chairmen of the Board of Inspectors are: Mrs. Matilda Martin, Third District; Mrs. Henrietta Neylan, First District; Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge, Fifth District; Mrs. Minnie D. Louis, Nineteenth District; Mrs. Clara M. Williams, Twenty-fourth District; Mrs. T. J. Rush, Thirty-third District. Of the 174 inspectors, 44 are women.

In twenty of the New York City Assembly Districts the League of Political Equality has organized societies for the instruction of women in politics. The political and economic questions of the day are discussed by the wisest speakers obtainable, and books are read and studied with avidity. Particular attention is given to political machinery, beginning with primary meetings and going on through nominating conventions, registration, and voting.

THE ORIENT INN, Swampscott, will open the second year, June 1st, 1897. Rooms \$3.00 to \$10.00 per week. Table board \$1.00 per day. Miss Smith 29 Temple Place, Room 15, from 12 to 3.